

EDITED BY
WM. M. OVERTON, CH. MAURICE SMITH,
AND BEVERLEY TUCKER.

CITY OF WASHINGTON.
MARCH 7, 1854.

Mr. E. K. Lundy, bookseller, Bridge street, Georgetown, will act as agent for the Sentinel in receiving subscriptions and advertisements.

GEORGE W. MEASON is our authorized agent to receive subscriptions and advertisements, in Washington, Georgetown and Alexandria.

The speech of Hon. John Letcher, of Virginia, on the Wisconsin railroad grant, will be found in our columns to-day.

MR. TOOMBS'S SPEECH.

In reply to numerous calls for Mr. Toombs's speech on the Nebraska bill, we are requested to state that the reporters' notes are in the hands of Mr. Toombs, who has not yet been able to revise them, in consequence of severe indisposition, from which he has been suffering several days.

CONGRESS.

The Senate was in session yesterday. The House of Representatives passed the Homestead bill by a vote of—yeas 107, nays 72.

Mr. Perkins, of Louisiana, offered a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the Committee on the Judiciary to inquire into the propriety of directing legal proceedings to recover any sum of money which may have been paid to any person out of the Treasury on the claim of Gardiner and Mears, under the commission which adjudicated claims on Mexico, under the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, with power to send for persons and papers.

DEATH OF THOMAS DEVIN REILEY.

We were no less shocked than surprised to hear of the sudden death of Mr. Reiley. He died from an attack of apoplexy, to which he had long exhibited a tendency.

Mr. Reiley was a man of marked talents, and, although young, had acquired a very extended reputation as an able and eloquent political writer.

We are requested to state that his funeral will take place to-day, at two o'clock, P. M., from his late residence on 18th street.

A DISPASSIONATE VIEW OF THE CASE.

What would be the impression made upon an intelligent being, should one, previously in entire ignorance of the whole subject, appear among us, and listen to the outpourings of opposition to the Nebraska bill. Would he not suppose that its friends were attempting to enact something so heinous, alike in the sight of God and man, as to call down the unsparring vengeance of Heaven, as well as the most relentless opposition from man. Would he not suppose that nothing short of a criminal act, intolerably abhorrent to every Christian virtue, to every humane sentiment, was about to be perpetrated, from the fact that its opponents, who portray perpetually in such glowing language the glories and the blessings of the Union, yet avow a preference of a loss of the glories and all the blessings of that Union, rather than assent to this monstrous measure. In the language of one of its classical opponents, it is called *monstrum horrendum, in forme ingens cui lumen ademptum*. We put this plain question: would he not be prepared to hear a statement of an outrage unparalleled upon the rights, liberties, and consciences of its opponents? To illustrate this whole subject, we will suppose that such a stranger appears. He asks for information.

First, that negroes could work with impunity in the rice, cotton, and sugar districts, which had proved so destructive to the white man as to threaten an abandonment of their cultivation. Negro labor, thus, having no white competition, was found sufficiently profitable to induce its introduction. Secondly, in the north, where white labor could be healthfully employed, and the climate less warm and genial than that of Africa, negro labor was found less profitable than the white; consequently the sales at the north diminished, while those at the south increased. The citizens of the north instead of continuing buyers, employed their shipping in the African slave trade; bringing the negroes to this country and selling them to the south as slaves. Had it not been for these importations by citizens of the northern States, the number of negroes now in the country would have been comparatively small; in fact, it may be said, but for such importations, there would not have been more slaves than fully to stock two or three States.

It is true, also, that the southern States, notwithstanding the present advantages which slavery gave them, were so distrustful of this infusion of degraded inferiority into their midst, resorted to every legal mode in their power to put a stop to any increase of the evil. Their legislative bodies passed prohibitory laws against the further introduction of slaves into their States. But England refused to sanction this action of the southern States. They appealed to that proud government to put a stop, or to allow them to shut out any further inundation from a stream which threatened to them, and to posterity, so much mischief and misery. England was deaf, and her iron hand held wide open the doors, through which (protesting by this authority of Britain) to send a thousand hordes of slaves. It is true, also, that the money, the price of slaves, received of the south by the north, and by it to this day profitably used, has by its use, and would have by simple and continuing investment, have amounted to more than one thousand millions of dollars. True it is, it was to this very money that New

England is so greatly indebted for her cash capital, her vast prosperity in a double ratio, because she not only received the price of negroes, but had the furnishing of their supplies; her shipping found employment by the transportation of the produce raised by the negroes, which otherwise would have been without employment.

"True it is, that whenever funds were wanting for the general use, the south, besides her full share of taxation in common with the north, paid an additional tax upon the entire value of her slaves; had their slaves in arms, and fighting against a common foe, and even thus in the ranks taxed to pay the expenses of the war.

"True it is, that at the formation of the Constitution, we of the north insisted that slaves being property—because we originally owned and held them as property, and transferred them to the south, as such, under a legal bill of sale, duly recognized at the north and at the south—were therefore not entitled to any representation in the federal Union. The south contending that to all intents and purposes they were no more nor less than equal to the disfranchised laborers at the north, who then greatly abounded in all the States. The laborers at the north, then, having no more right to vote than the slaves of the south, the actual voters of the north, (not the laborers,) as of the south represented the labor of both sections. In addition to which, whenever funds were to be raised by levies on the States, the labor of the south always was to be taxed; that of the north always to be free from taxation. The comparative desire for union was represented by the south, yielding two-fifths of a clear right, and the north yielding three-fifths of that which it had no right to refuse—the whole. Thus the States entered into a union, since which time, and until 1808, the north was busy in bringing in cargoes of slaves. Not to speak of the responsibility thus assumed by the north, nor of the profits to it of this trade, we will only say that figures can scarcely enumerate the amount of money received by the north for transportation of produce raised by slaves, of the value of supplies furnished to the south for slaves, nor have we any objection now to continue this profitable business with the south, any more than we have to deal with Cuba, Russia, and with all the African tribes, who continue to enslave, and sell into slavery every tribe they can respectively conquer. We are willing to have all the profits of slavery, but not its presence, its evils, or its blame. It is a sin, a damning, a polluting sin, and conscience tells us to oppose its introduction into the Territories to the bitter end, and regardless of consequences. The repeal of the Missouri compromise is such an offence in the eye of Heaven and of the northern States, as to call for the last resort to defeat its infraction.

"This Missouri compromise is a compact between the north and the south, by which slavery was allowed in the Territories south of latitude 36° 30', and forbidden north of that line. The sin of slavery had become such a stench in northern nostrils, that it was abolished from the several States as fast as it became unprofitable. The sympathies of the north for the sufferings of the slave are the most lively character, and they pray Heaven night and day for its amelioration and extinction, and they are resolute to exclude it from the national domain."

Having thus spoken with truth and frankness, the representative of the north takes his seat. The stranger, turning to him, is urged on the spot, looks an inquiry as to what is urged on the other side. Rising he stands forth to plead the cause. *Conticere omnes intente ora teatant*. "I have but little to add to the statement made by those opposing a common enjoyment of a common inheritance, belonging as fully and entirely to the one section as to the other. As to the iniquity of slavery, after the narrative furnished, I will say little; but supposing it to be all that it is represented, one would suppose that he who engendered the disease was not so wholly guiltless that all the blame should rest on him who alone endures the disease. How, indeed, would he be the fate of the seduced, when arraigned by the seducer alone, who, with her stolen heart and honor, exempts herself from blame by condemning her; for this is the very aspect of the case presented by the abolitionists and freemen themselves; and to cap the climax, it has only to add beggary to its victim. The north having seduced the south into slavery, proposes, as the sequel of this guilt, which it charges, a confiscation of the common patrimony to the exclusive benefit of the north. "The disease hitherto has been, that the receiver was as bad as the thief; but by the new ethics of the opponents of this bill, it is the receiver exclusively who is bad. For they were the stealers of men in Africa, it was they who held them as property, it was they who sold them into bondage, while the south were the mere receivers of men, upon whom already the extreme of wrong had been inflicted; yet these stealers of the negro, with the price of their guilt in their pocket, are the prosecutors, judges, jury, and executioners of the receivers. Oh! rare justice! Oh! conscience immaculate!"

"Does this guilt, if guilt it be, render the sons of the south in the common territory, unfit associates for the sons of the north? Do the people of the north allege that they, in their own best conceptions of themselves, exceed the south in all the virtues which attract or give dignity to man? Do not a thousand sons of the north go to mingle with the sons of the south, where one of the south seeks residence in the north? Is it the course of virtue thus to seek a tainted moral atmosphere? If by the tens of thousands, they seek the very midst of slaveholders, how is it that such holy, such insupportable horror exists against mingling in a common territory? In what does the contamination of intercourse differ? How is it right and proper to mingle most intimately and without scruple in the States into which to enter there is no other inducement than inclination, whilst in the common territory it is a mortal sin?"

"We of the south ask whether the advocate of the north has even alleged that the south has sought to abrogate, abridge, or in any way to interfere with the rights of northern citizens? If this bill becomes a law, cannot every man at the north, without exception, go into these Territories with all his property, with all his rights, precisely as if he had never

passed? In what way, then, will it interfere with the citizens of the north? If a southern man should go there with his slaves, what then? He purchases his ground, and on it exclusively employs his negroes. They harm no one—they interfere with no one. This is the head and front of the offence; it is this extent, no more. If the Missouri compromise allowed slavery anywhere, it was a compact with sin, for a Mason and Dixon line cannot make the same thing virtue on one side and sin on the other.

"It must be observed that the entire basis upon which is built the opposition to this bill is the wrongs and sufferings inflicted upon the negro slaves. This is the opposition, and this alone, for they express a perfect willingness to let the south take all their slaves into the Territories, if the south will admit that they then become free; do this, say the northern opponents, and take all your blacks with you."

"Now, take note! take note! take good note! that after all the harrowing pictures of the sufferings of the slaves, after all the eloquent denunciations of the wrongs endured by the slaves, when the question comes direct, will the migration by southern men with their slaves into this territory, augment the suffering of the slaves—will their wrongs be aggravated? Do not their owners go there because slave as well as master is to be benefited? The answer is distinctly avowed, that it is not because of the aggravated injuries and sufferings of the slave which induce them to oppose it, but because the whites do not thrive in slave States; thus if there be such a thing as God's truth, the whole of this opposition to the Nebraska bill, the whole of the jeremiads over the sin and wrong of slavery, resolve themselves into the conclusion that we do not purpose to benefit the slave, we do not expect, by our opposition to him, to ameliorate his condition; on the contrary, we admit that by allowing the extension of area, we add to the comfort of the slave; but, as the white man does not thrive in a slave State, we prefer that the slaves should continue to endure, without alleviations, all the evils they now endure; so that we of the north secure exclusive possession of the common territory. No man from the north has pretended to show that the passage of the Nebraska bill was cruel to slaves, or was injurious to them. Perhaps no man will doubt that if the question were left to the slaves themselves, they would vote for an indefinite liberty of extension."

"To oppose the bill is oppression to the slave himself; and no friend of the slave would could oppose it. "The only ground of opposition—and let it be boldly and openly taken—is, that it is the wish and interest of these men that the slaves should continue to suffer, rather than that they should be deterred from entering the Territory by the presence of slaves."

We have thus endeavored to present a plain historical statement of this whole subject. In regard to the facts exhibited, there can be no doubt; and we think there can be as little doubt that the anti-Nebraska advocate, in addition to the humiliation of defeating his own argument, is most mercilessly handled by his opponent. Such a stranger as we have supposed to be an attentive listener to their debate could not for a moment doubt as to the decision to be rendered.

NEBRASKA MEETING AT COLUMBUS, OHIO.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of the friends of the Nebraska bill was held in Columbus, Ohio, on the 8th of February. It would not have taken place but for the patriotic desire of the democrats of that place and county to correct the wrong impressions that were apprehended from the anti-Nebraska meeting recently held there. The sterling democracy were determined to place themselves right before their countrymen, and not to be held up as abolitionists and free-soilers. The *Statesman* says: "Never before was there such an enthusiastic outpouring of the democracy in Columbus. Several hundred went away who could not get in. It reminded us of the fall of 1852. The hall was densely filled, both by the citizens of Columbus and our democratic fellow-citizens from the country. It rejoiced our heart to see such earnestness and interest manifested in the great democratic principle of popular sovereignty fixed in the Nebraska bill." Eloquent and forcible addresses were made by S. S. Cox, esq., and Colonel Medary. The following resolutions were adopted:

"Whereas, to the people of the Territories rightfully belongs the organization of their own institutions; and whereas, the people are the only power under the Constitution of the United States whereby the question of slavery in the Territories can be permanently settled; and whereas, it should be taken out of the power of abolitionists and other factious to cause periodical agitation upon the question of slavery; and whereas, by the congressional enactments of 1850 the right and competency of the people to organize their own domestic institutions was for the first time recognized in this country, since the revolution, to the satisfaction of the people and with the happiest results; now, therefore, be it

"Resolved, That according to the first principles of democracy, no body of men or can be desired better able to settle the domestic institutions of the Territories than the people thereof; and that the Nebraska bill now before Congress, being in accordance with this principle, and agreeable to the rule first settled in 1850, in the organization of Utah and New Mexico, deserves and should receive the support of every democrat."

"Resolved, That Congress does not now and never did possess any constitutional power to pass irreparable laws to bind posterity; or to enter into 'sacred compacts' between the north and south; or to make any kind of treaties or any stipulations whatever to separate this Union into sections and set up geographical lines, establishing slavery on the one side and forbidding it on the other."

"Resolved, That the pioneers of North America must have subdued the forest and the prairie, carried civilization and enlightenment into the wilderness, organized Territories and created States, enlarged the area of freedom upon this continent, and extended the axis of the republic over millions of square miles which will hereafter be the home of a free people; this meeting, therefore, reposes the utmost confidence in their wisdom and patriotism, and cheerfully leaves to them the decision of all questions respecting their institutions under the Constitution."

THE BALTIMORE PUBLIC LEDGER.

This is the name of a new morning penny paper, just issued in Baltimore by an association of practical printers, to advocate the rights of labor. It is advertised as 'the people's paper,' and presents a sheet about the size of the *Sun*.

The Baltimore *Ledger* so far has manifested a liberal spirit, while it gives to the mechanical and laboring interests of the country the certain evidence of an unflinching advocacy of their rights. It indicates also an interest in promoting industry, sobriety, and morality among its readers. Such a paper, while it attaches at once to the sympathy of the laboring man, should receive the countenance and support of those who recognize the dignity of labor. It is published by Wm. Parkhill & Co.

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Appointments by the President.

Consuls of the United States.
John C. O'Neill, of Penn., for Belfast, Ireland.
William Lilley, of Ohio, for Pernambuco, Brazil.

Donald G. Mitchell, of Conn., for Venice, &c.
William B. Barry, of Ohio, for Matamoros, Mexico.

ITEMS OF NEWS.

VILLAINOUS OUTRAGE.—Some scoundrel in Detroit lately attempted to abduct a lady from her father's residence at a late hour of the night. A gentleman had just left the house when she heard a faint rap. Thinking he had returned for some forgotten article, she opened the door, and seeing a person taller than her friend, supposed him to be her cousin, and invited him in. The villain seized her by the throat and dragged her from the door. Ultimately her screams induced him to fly, and when approached by her father he found her insensible.

We would give an ounce of gold to be jailor to the rascal for a day.

THE PEOPLE'S JOURNAL (of New York) for March, has come to hand. It is an excellent number, containing thirty-two imperial pages, on agriculture, art, and science, illustrated by sixty-one engravings. It is peculiarly adapted to country readers, and we recommend it to them as a valuable work. The present number is the last but one of the first volume.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE for March, has been laid before us by Col. Joe Shillington. Among its contents we note the following: "The Grinnell Expedition," "Cotton and its Cultivation," "Bonaparte, continued," with maps, "A Leaf from the Parish Register," "A Peep behind the Scenes," "The Robbers of Le Mauvais Pas," and others of great interest. Beautifully illustrated.

EARTHQUAKES.—Three distinct shocks of an earthquake were felt in Clay county, Kentucky, on the night of the 26th February. Several hours intervened between the shocks. The first two created much alarm from their violence; they were accompanied by a rumbling noise.

On the 28th a shock was sensibly felt in Lexington, in the same State. It was also accompanied by a loud roaring noise.

THE REPORT of the attorney general of Ohio, gives the following criminal statistics for 1853: "There were, during the year mentioned, in all the counties of this State, only 12 convictions for murder, 7 for murder in the second degree, 20 for manslaughter, 9 for rape, 1 for bigamy, 5 for arson, 34 for burglary, 10 for assault with intent to kill, 2 with intent to ravish, 2 for intent to rob, and 143 for grand larceny."

SUPPRESSION OF SMALL NOTES IN VIRGINIA. The legislature of Virginia have passed a law against the circulation of small notes. The person whose name appears on a note of less than five dollars, is subject to a penalty of five times its amount. The law takes effect on the first of June.

PAUPERISM NORTH AND SOUTH.—The census shows that in 1850, there were in the New England States 33,431 paupers, while in Maryland, Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia, and Alabama, they only numbered 15,500. In round numbers there were in England 19,000 native paupers, and in the six southern States named there were but 12,000.

GEORGE P. BURNHAM, of Boston, the author of a droll story entitled "A Fast Funeral," which appeared some six or seven years ago in the *Spirit of the Times*, sold last year poultry, fancy rabbits, and pigs to the amount of \$22,000. He is giving talents to pigs and poultry which were intended for mankind.

CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD.—The completion of this road was celebrated on the 22d of February. About 5,000 persons assembled at Rock Island to greet the train from Chicago. This road unites Lake Michigan with the Mississippi.

The report of the regents of the University of New York to the legislature, states that in the year 1853, there were in the colleges of State one thousand seven hundred and thirty-three students, divided as follows: In Literary College 886; in Medical 847; and in Academies, in the two terms, 22,675 students.

GENERAL WOOL AT ACAPULCO.—By a private letter from Dr. Saunders, late of this city, we learn that General Wool and his party were near Acapulco on the 7th ultimo. They were all in good health and fine spirits, were getting along admirably, and expected to arrive at San Francisco on the 14th.

Efforts are being made to engage Douglas Jerrold to deliver a course of lectures during this year before the Mercantile Library Association of New York. They will in all probability be successful.

It is said that the celebrated temperance lecturer, John B. Gough, gets \$12,000 a month for lecturing in Great Britain, and that the Scotch association, by which he is employed, make money by it.

OHIO SENATOR.—On the night of the 3d instant, the democratic caucus of the legislature balloted for a candidate until midnight without a choice. Mr. Allen is reported to have formally withdrawn.

ROLAND A. SMITH, the New Haven mail robber, pleaded guilty to all the counts of the indictment, and has been sentenced for twenty-seven years in the State prison.

DEPUTY SHERIFF ROBINSON, of Columbus, Georgia, was shot by a man named Wright on the 27th ult., and died in an hour. Wright is in jail.

VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE.—The legislature, on the 3d, resolved to adjourn on the 4th.

EX-PRESIDENT HERRERA, of Mexico, died on the 12th of February.

THE DECENTIAL CENSUS OF NEW YORK is to be taken in 1853.

Local and Personal.

Criminal Court.—The December term having closed on Friday, that for March commenced yesterday.

The following named gentlemen were summoned and sworn as grand jurors:

Porter Force, Andrew Rothwell, William F. Bayly, John P. Pepper, Peter J. Bacon, John Parry, Lemuel Stier, Jeremiah Sullivan, Wm. Wilson, Washington Adams, Robert Beale, Ephraim Wheeler, William Morgan, Evan Lyons, Esau Pickrel, A. Hamilton Dodge, Lewis Carberry, James Kelly, Jenkin Thomas, Rezin Arnold, Charles R. Bell, Charles H. Witberger, Samuel Pamphrey, and George B. Smith.

The following named gentlemen constitute the panel of petit jurors:

Richard W. Carter, T. Arthur Scott, Francis A. Tucker, Peter Hepburn, Walter Stewart, Wm. B. Butt, Wm. H. Perkins, Joseph Radcliffe, Lemuel F. Clarke, Mathias G. Emery, Wm. W. Davis, Samuel E. Douglas, David P. Shoemaker, George W. Beal, Wm. H. Tenney, George Lowry, John M. Belt, George A. Bohner, Thomas Still, Thomas Marshall, Charles F. Wood, Samuel Stott, Richard Cushman, Wm. Boyd, George W. Young, M. H. Stephens, John Ball, Richard J. Ryan, Walter Howe, and Jonathan B. Barnack.

Judge Crawford delivered an ably-written charge to the grand jury, instructing them, in conclusion, with reference to the act of Maryland, passed 1796, concerning free negroes, and the act of Congress, passed in 1836, concerning the suppression of small notes as a currency in the District of Columbia.

THE RAILROAD TRIP.—The following has been furnished to us as a correct list of the city fathers who recently availed themselves of an invitation, extended by Messrs. Verby and others, to visit New York to see the practical operation of railroads through the streets of that city, namely: Messrs. E. Wheeler, D. B. Johnson, Robert Clarke, and Thos. P. Morgan, of the board of aldermen; and Messrs. S. E. Douglas, James Kelly, G. W. Stewart, Jas. Cull, E. F. Queen, L. Gaddis, Wm. Bamberger, Samuel Pamphrey, and A. W. Miller, of the board of common council. Several other gentlemen accompanied the party.

THE FUNERAL of the late Dr. Gardiner took place on Sunday afternoon, from his late residence on F street. The Rev. B. Gurley was the officiating minister. Many persons were present, and the proceedings generally commanded the respect which the sad circumstances of his death were so naturally calculated to awaken. The remains of the deceased were interred in the Congressional Cemetery.

THE AMERICAN TELEGRAPH CONFEDERATION met yesterday at the City Hall. There were delegates from a large number of lines. Major B. B. French, of this city, was elected president. At T. P. Shaffer, of Kentucky, secretary. Considerable business was submitted to the confederation, and referred to appropriate committees.

FIRE.—The alarm late on Sunday night was occasioned by an incendiary setting fire to one of the large unfinished buildings on I street, between Sixteenth and Vermont avenue, belonging to W. W. Corcoran, esq. Considerable damage ensued before the flames could be suppressed.

MILITARY PARADE.—Yesterday, the Boone Riflemen, Capt. Bright, and the National Guards, Capt. James A. Tait, were out on parade. The first named corps, we learn, retired a short distance from the city, to shoot at a target.

THOMAS DEVIN REILEY, so well known for his active participation in the Irish troubles of 1848, died in this city on Sunday night, from the effects of an apoplectic fit, with which he was seized on the morning of that day.

Metropolitan Mechanics' Institute.—A regular monthly meeting of the Metropolitan Mechanics' Institute will be held at the Institute Rooms, over Parker's Store, at 7½ o'clock, on Wednesday evening, the 8th inst. The managers generally are particularly requested to be in attendance.

M. M. PEARSON, Sec. Secretary.

NATIONAL MEDICAL COLLEGE.

The degree of Doctor of Medicine will be conferred on the graduates of this Institution at the commencement, to be held in the lecture room of the Smithsonian Institution, on Tuesday, March 7th, at 12 o'clock.

PROGRAMME.

Prayer by President J. S. Bacon, D. D.
Music.
Conferring of degrees by the President of Columbian College.

The Dean's Valedictory.
The public are respectfully invited to attend.
ROBT. KING STONE, M. D.
Dean of Medical Faculty.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—HENRY'S INVIGORATING CORDIAL.—The merits of this purely vegetable extract for the removal and cure of physical prostration, general debility, nervous affections, &c., &c., are fully described in another column of this paper, to which the reader is referred. \$2 per bottle, 3 bottles for \$5, six bottles for \$9.

Prepared only by S. E. COHEN, No. 3 Franklin Row, St. Louis, Mo. Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
For sale by all respectable druggists and merchants throughout the country, and by
W. H. GILMAN, Washington, D. C.
CANNY & HATCH, Baltimore.
DELL & FLETCHER, Alexandria, Va.
Wholesale Agents for Virginia.

News by Telegraph.

We have just received, by telegraph, the fact GILMAN'S Instantaneous LIQUID HAIR DYE is the only article now used in the fashionable circles at Washington, and other preparations having died out.—Florida Republican.

For sale by Z. D. GILMAN, Chemist, Washington City.

WANTED AT THIS OFFICE, SIX Boys, to work on power Presses. Steady employment will be given to good and attentive hands. Mar 7—11

TREATISE ON MILCH COWS, an important work for every farmer, by which the quality and quantity of milk which any cow will give may be accurately determined by observing the marks of external indications alone; the length of time she will give milk, &c.; by John Neelin. Just received and for sale at the book-store of R. FARNHAM, Mar 7 Corner 11th and Penn. avenue.

Telegraphic.

By the House Line, expressly for the Sentinel.

ARRIVAL OF THE NASHVILLE.

Later from Europe.

NEW YORK, March 5.—The steamer Nashville has arrived, bringing Havre dates of February 14th, and London of the 15th. She left Cowes on the 10th. She got ashore this morning at the Harbor, mistaking Barnegat for Fire Island light. Off Portsmouth she passed through the English fleet about to sail for the east of war. The steamer Washington touched off Cowes on the 11th. In England the preparations for war were carried on the most stupendous scale. It was stated that the government, in addition to the steamers already taken, had decided to take the remainder of the Cunard steamers as fast as they arrive, and leaving the company to carry the mails in smaller steamers. Many East India sailing vessels had also been taken by the Admiralty to carry troops, stores, &c.

The Baltic fleet, consisting of 36 ships, chiefly ships of the line and powerful screw frigates, was to assemble in the Downs on the 6th of March, where it would be joined by 12 French vessels of from 50 to 120 guns each. The whole fleet under Sir Charles Napier is designed to act against St. Petersburg. The steamer Hecla had already left for the Baltic to make surveys and soundings. Rumors of peace are still in circulation. The Paris correspondent of the *Times* says that fresh negotiations are on foot, and hopes generally entertained that they would prove successful.

New propositions were said to be adopted by the four powers, making concessions to the czar by giving him the liberty of treating to a certain extent alone with Turkey, the latter power to have the right of consultation with the allies. It is also proposed that the evacuation of the Principalities shall be simultaneous with the withdrawal of the allied fleets from the Black Sea.

A long debate on the Eastern question occurred in the House of Commons on the 14th ult., at which Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Russell, and Mr. Disraeli were present. The debate was of great importance, and was characterized by the most extraordinary demonstrations of enthusiasm.

The autograph letter from Napoleon to the czar proposed a treaty of peace on the basis of the Vienna acts as modified by the sultan, and that negotiations should take place direct between Russian and Turkish plenipotentiaries. Admiral Bruni takes on board 12,000 troops, and will proceed to Toulon to join the English squadron, awaiting there to take on board 40,000 more troops, when both squadrons will sail for the Levant.

There was nothing new from Kalafat. The correspondent of the London *Times* says the Russians were committing frightful excesses on the peasants in Bulgaria, who had taken to the arms. The English soldiers imposed upon them. In three villages, the women and children had been massacred.

The French government had addressed a strong note to King Otto, in consequence of the discovery of the Greek conspiracy.

Advices from Asia, state that Schamyl was pushing forward his armaments with great energy, and that nearly all of Asia had declared for him.

Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 15.—Breadstuffs: wheat sold to-day at about last week's rates. Flour difficult to sell at its decline. Corn freely offered at 2s.

Cotton continues firm, but not higher. Sales yesterday of 10,000 bales, of which 4,000 were to speculators and exporters. Sales to-day of 8,000 bales, of which 4,000 were to speculators and exporters. Cotton at Manchester slightly improved.

LONDON, Feb. 14.—Wheat is offering in great quantities, and of indifferent quality. The market was flat, and the best qualities of English were 4s. 6d. per quarter. Foreign is lower. Barley, oats, and other grain flat and lower. Tallow flat. Sugar dull, at 6d. decline.

Consols closed at 91½ @ 91.

Additional.—The advices by the Nashville were very meagre. The accounts from the east are equally vague and uncertain.

The *Paris Monteur* says that it is rumored the Emperor Napoleon, which has somewhat experienced his highest.

The French squadron arrived at Algiers from Toulon, where it was to take on board the troops and return to meet the English squadron at Toulon. Both were then to proceed to the sea of Marmora, to protect the Bosphorus and Dardanelles.

There had been considerable skirmishing near Kalafat, but no important battle. The recently reported engagement was a fabrication.

A fight lasting three hours took place near Almaty, within 25 miles of the Russian frontier. The Turkish forces were forced to retreat, with considerable loss.

Denmark had been ordered to increase her naval and land forces.

The steamer Niagara arrived out on Tuesday, and was taken to convey troops.

The ship Commonwealth, at London, from Baltimore, had experienced a severe hurricane, and was badly damaged.

The papers and circulars have no reliable quotations for flour; and simply mention a decline of 1s. on flour, which it is thought will decline two days. Wheat dull and declining. Indian corn declined 2s.

SEIZURE OF AN AMERICAN STEAMER AT HAVANA.

CHARLESTON, March 5.—The steamer Corwin arrived here this morning from Havana on the 1st, with despatches for the government, detailing the seizure of the steamer Black Warrior, for an alleged infringement of the revenue laws,